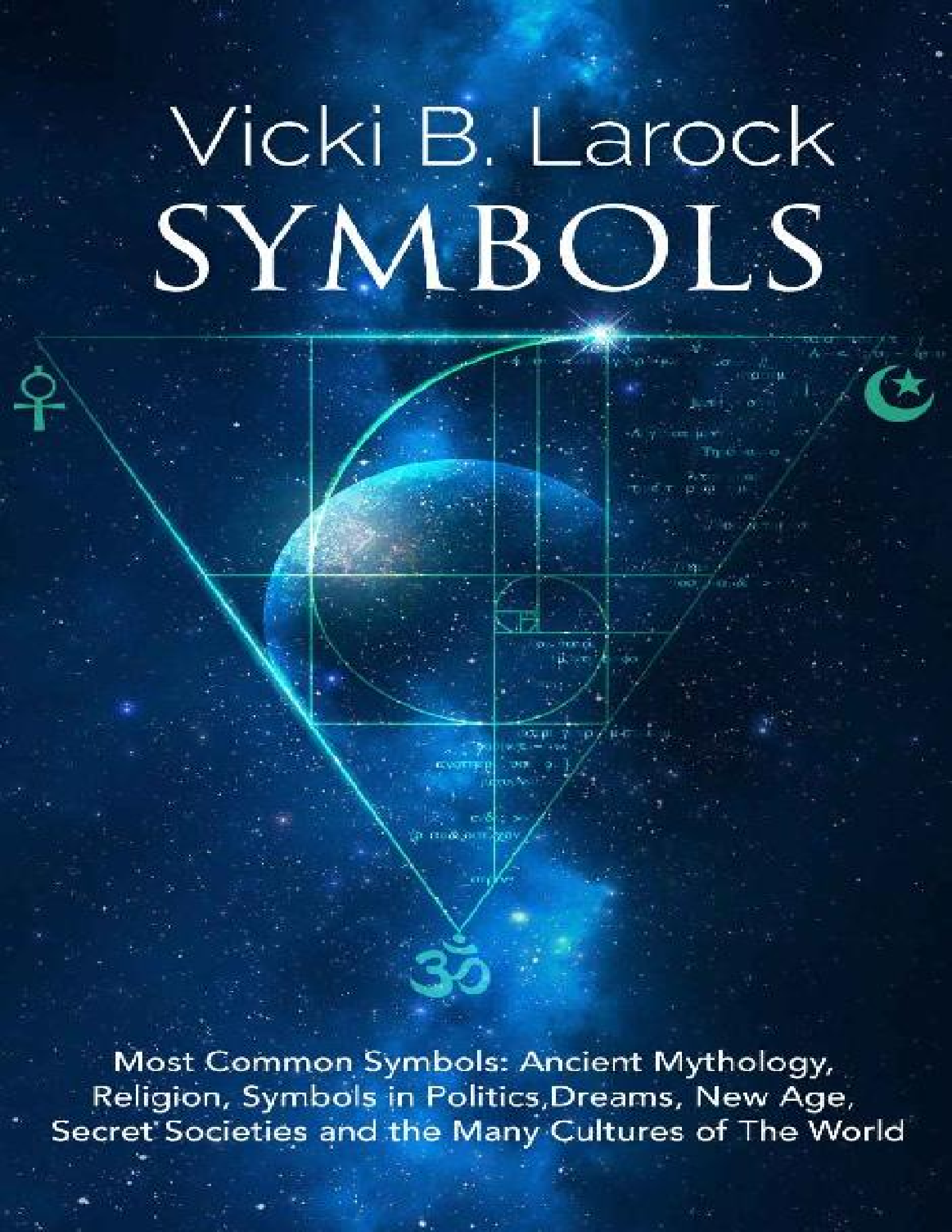
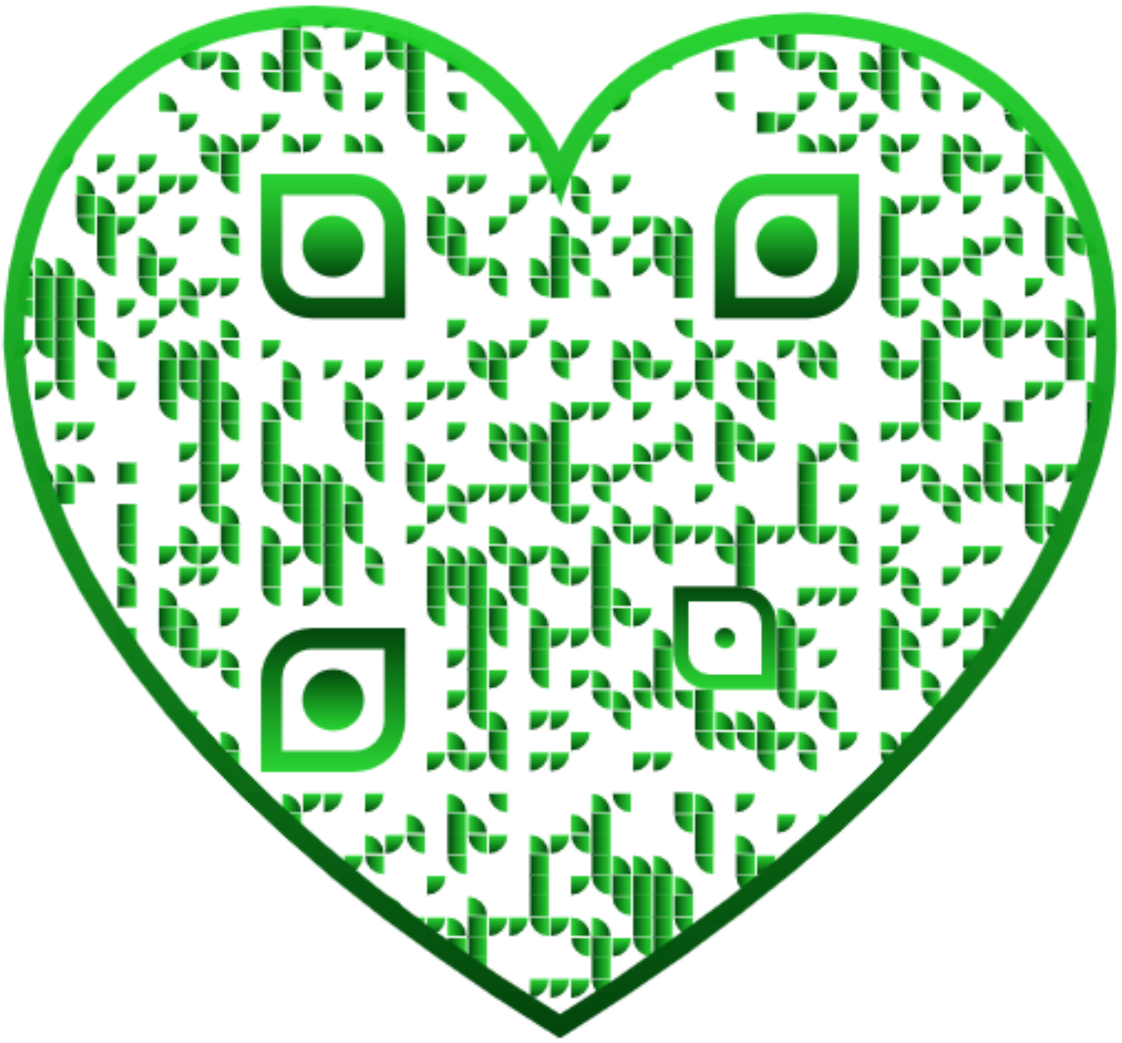
Vicki B. Larock

SYMBOLS



Most Common Symbols: Ancient Mythology, Religion, Symbols in Politics,Dreams, New Age, Secret Societies and the Many Cultures of The World



Symbols

Most Common Symbols: Ancient Mythology, Religion, Symbols in Politics, Dreams, New Age, Secret Societies and the Many "Cultures of The World"

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Introduction

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Symbolism is an exhilarating topic, which is extremely appealing to people who are attracted to the *mysterious realm.* It would be safe to say that

symbolism is as *old as time,* in the sense that, before men would learn to communicate, they used symbols. So, at the beginning of time, symbols represented a means of communication, allowing people to express feelings and to narrate stories. Each drawing would have a specific significance, being used for expressing certain things.

With the passing of time, more symbols have been developed. People from all over the world would utilize symbols for expressing abstract notions or thoughts, pointing out to specific ideologies, or acknowledging one's devotion to a group or community that shares the same range of goals.

We should point out that, in comparison with signs, symbols usually have more powerful connotations. Concurrently, symbols feature greater imaginative resonance. In other words, a symbol could mean something else through means of resemblance, association, and convention or, through the use of a material object for representing something invisible.

Over the course of time, each individual society has developed its own symbols, as a means of representing entities or ideas in simple visual forms. According to historical sources, visual symbols are utilized to highlight individual ideas, concepts, groups or persons. In some cases, understanding what a symbol stands for is quite easy. Nonetheless, that isn't the case with other symbols, which are more complex. At the same time, the importance of symbols can be determined by realizing how they have contributed to understanding historical images.

This is what we're going to focus our attention on throughout this book: on the way in which symbols have developed over the years, what they represented, and how they influenced specific realms. As the title clearly points, we will talk about symbols in religion, in ancient mythology, politics, dreams, new age, secret societies, and the list may go on. As you can see, we have a lot of ground the cover. So, let's get started: let's find out more about this absorbing topic.

Chapter I - Symbols in Ancient Mythology

First of all, we will talk about symbols in ancient mythology and their great impact on society. As a matter of fact, it is clearly noticeable that each culture is influenced by a range of elements such as rituals, customs, morals, and language. In fact, we could argue that, in order to truly comprehend a culture and the way in which it developed over the course of time, one can study its prominent mythological symbols.

Semiotics: The Study of Signs

Semiotics – also referred to as semiology – represents the study of signs and the behaviors of sign usage. The Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure defined this field as the study and analysis of *the life of signs within society.* Nonetheless, while the English philosopher John Locke utilized this word in this specific sense during the 17th century, only in the 19th and 20th century did the idea of semiotics start to expand more.

Saussure perceived language as being a sign-system, because each word stands for something. It isn't an exaggeration to say that the symbol is actually one of the most complex semantic "delicacies".

Our brain doesn't understand the world directly through senses and instincts, but it filters and transforms information. To some extent, semiotics includes a sophisticated lexicon, which aims at classifying the signs that comprise our world. The other function of semiotics is enabling us to comprehend how we connect signs to specific information.

This is why we could argue that semiotics enables us to point out the meaning of signs. Evidently, anthropology is also involved, because language and signs are connected to human interrelations. There is more: psychologists also utilize semiotics in order to comprehend how the human mind works, and to interpret different types of information, regardless of the domain. Hence, semiotics became an invaluable tool that enables us to comprehend actions, rituals, beliefs – literally, any type of exchanges between human beings.

In essence, if we were to analyze the way in which we communicate, we would say that we tend to communicate (even more) without the actual use of words – that is *non-verbally.* This is where symbols come in, as they convey things that usually go unspoken.

Usage of Symbols

In the past, people have created and relied on myths in order to comprehend how the world worked. For example, in an attempt to understand the way in which humankind is linked to the nature surrounding them, men have come up with representative myths offer some explanation to phenomena that were difficult to explain. Expressly, due to these myths, many symbols have taken form; they were meant to explain the intricacy of these concepts.

Typically, symbols evolved from specific religious and cultural circles. To a given extent, symbols are timeless, since they preserve their original meaning over centuries. At the same time, though, their meaning can be fluid. That is to say, even if a symbol might originate from a European circle, at a given time, it might be influenced by Hindu or Maori symbols or signs.

This is why we could say that symbols are, categorically, effectual. Nonetheless, their meaning is quite complex, in the sense that we perceive them on different levels – consciously and subconsciously. Whenever we see a symbol, something *rings* in our consciousness. And as we become more knowledgeable of its meaning and origins, the effect becomes much more powerful.

A great example of the efficacy of symbols is the way in which we react to traffic signs. Aside from that, though, mythological or religious symbols go beyond that, as they are linked to a unique subtle energy. Mutual interaction is what characterizes the way in which we perceive the outer world. Each symbol, in particular, comprises of energy, emitting a vibration that draws attention.

It was crucial to point out the complexity of the human mind and the way in which these symbols were born. With that being said, we'd like to present some of the key symbols in specific cultures, such as the Chinese culture, essential symbols in Greek or Roman mythology, Egyptian mythological symbols and, of course, Norse mythological symbols.

Chinese Mythological Symbols

According to Chinese astronomy, the sky was separated into four individual sections. Each of these sections included seven mansions. Together, they comprised 28 Mansions, which were thought to be the equivalent of the zodiacal constellations in Western astrology. These mansions were believed to illustrate the movement of the Moon through a sidereal month, as opposed to the Sun's movement in a tropical year.

In truth, it was this belief that allowed the Chinese to point out the traveling positions of the Sun and the Moon. Concurrently, due to this, they marked the specific times for each season. Of course, each of the four sections of the sky was assigned a specific mythological symbol – widely known as *the four symbols:* the Azure Dragon of the East, the White Tiger of the West, the Vermillion Bird of the South and the Black Tortoise of the North.

Note that these four symbols have a meaning that goes beyond their astronomical significance. In fact, there is archaeological evidence that outlines the fact that, the concept of the *Four Symbols* goes back to China's Neolithic period – more specifically, over 6,000 years ago. Accordingly, one of the artifacts that were found in the tomb of the Marquis Yi of Zeng - c. 433 B.C., was actually a lacquer-painted wardrobe featuring the patterns of the *Four Symbols* accompanied by the 28 Mansions.

In lines with the Shan Hai Jing – which is an ancient book from to the 4th century – each of these creatures symbolizes a season and a direction. There is also a *fifth element,* which is just as crucial – namely the Yellow Dragon of the Center, which is the embodiment of *Earth.*

The Azure Dragon (Qinglong)

Image source: https://www.ancient-symbols.com/images/mythological-symbols/azure_dragon.jpg

As stated in the *Theory of Five Elements,* the Azure Dragon is actually the holy beast that stands for the east. According to Chinese ancient mythology, when the seven mansions of that specific area (Room, Root, Neck, Horn, Tail, Heart and Winnowing Basket) join, this leads to the formation of the shape of a dragon. Its corresponding season is spring. The Chinese consider the dragon as being one of the noblest animals. Therein, it is the core of the *Four Symbols*.

Oddly enough, while the Chinese normally associate dragons with water, it is interesting to point out an exception. Expressly, the element of the Azure Dragon is actually wood. As for the main characteristics of the dragon, it is considered to be just, mighty, fearsome and benevolent, bringing fortune and wealth in the lives of people.

Interestingly enough, in ancient time, the status of the dragon was much higher than in India, for instance. That's because the Chinese would think that the dragon was a holy animal, representing the emperor, in fact. This is why some of the Chinese rulers have embraced the *Azure Dragon* as their

reigning title. An example would be that of Emperor Ming of the Wei Kingdom in the time of the Three Kingdoms.

According to Chinese myths, the dragon would live alongside humankind, after the creation of the world. Its role was to provide guidance and protection. It was believed that China's first dynasty had dragon blood flowing through its veins. This is why the Chinese would refer to themselves as being the *descendants of the Dragons.*

White Tiger (Baihu)

Image source: https://www.ancient-symbols.com/images/mythological-symbols/white_tiger.jpg

Moving on, the white tiger is also a representative symbol in Chinese mythology. Also referred to as *Tiger of the West,* it corresponds to the fall season. The seven mansions that were attributed to the tiger were the stomach, legs, bond, net, hairy head, three stars, and turtle beak. As for the white tiger's element, it is metal. This is why the White Tiger was regarded as *The God of War.* To that end, the White Tiger has always been presented, in Chinese mythology, as the defender and protector of the people – safeguarding them from evil spirits and from mortal enemies, as well.

During the Han dynasty, people thought that the tiger ruled over all the beasts. According to Chinese legends, when a tiger would turn 500-years old, its tail would eventually turn white. This is how the white tiger became a mythological creature, carrying symbolic significance.

Legend had it that the white tiger would make an appearance when the emperor would rule in utter and absolute virtue. Conversely, if there was peace in the world, then the white tiger would make itself visible to mankind. Additionally, out of all the Chinese elements, white represents the west, which made the White Tiger a guardian and protector of the west.

In order to ward off evil spirits, the symbol of the White Tiger used to be carved on the stone relief of the tomb door. This was a common practice in the Han Dynasty. On a different note, the white tiger also represented a symbol of army and force. This is why the military successes attained by the Chinese were attributed to the White Tiger.

According to some legends, the general Xue Rengui of the Tang Dynasty was believed to be the reincarnation of the White Tiger's Star.

The Black Tortoise (Xuanwu)

Image source: https://www.ancient-symbols.com/images/mythological-symbols/black_tortoise.jpg

The Black Tortoise was referred to as *the creature in the North,* being representative of the winter season. Moving on to its seven mansions, these are the girl, dipper, ox, encampment, rooftop, emptiness and wall. What is the element of the Black Tortoise, though? That would be water, whereas the main values that this mythological creature symbolizes are wisdom and longevity. That's because, according to Chinese mythology, these virtues are expressly attributed to regular tortoises.

In truth, in the beginning, Xuanwu granted the tortoise divination. As the tortoise's back was black, this enabled it to reach the netherworld in order to inquire regarding future things. After it got the answers it was looking for, it would come back to our world, giving mankind some signs they had to interpret.

Since tortoises live in water, the Black Tortoise is believed to be the water god, while symbolizing longevity. The reason why it is regarded as being the *creature of the North* is that the Chinese thought that the netherworld was in the North. Concurrently, when the people from the Shang Dynasty engaged in their divination practices, they would face north.

The Vermillion Bird (Zhuque)

Image source: https://www.ancient-symbols.com/images/mythological-symbols/thumbs/vermillion_bird.jpg

The fourth most characteristic symbol in Chinese mythology is the Vermillion Bird – whose season is summer. As for its seven mansions, these are the following: star, ghosts, well, extended net, chariot, wings, and willow. It is interesting to see that the Chinese thought the Vermilion Bird to be identical to the phoenix bird. Traditionally, the Phoenix is linked with fire – which is also the case for the Vermillion Bird. At the same time, the Vermillion Bird represents a symbol of good luck in Chinese mythology.

Legend has it that the bird has the power of re-birthing from fire – similar to the immortal bird in Western mythology. According to Chinese legend, the Zhuque has a snake's neck, a chicken's head, a fish's tail, and a swallow's chin and five-color feathers.

It seems that the vermillion bird was born in a cave in South Pole. Beforehand, it would be worshipped as the king of the feathered. The bird is characterized by grace, elegance and beauty, which is why it stands for a range of essential human features, including duty, virtue, reliability, humanity and ritually correct behavior.

Egyptian Mythological Symbols

When it comes to Egyptian symbols, we cannot exclude religion, as this is an integral part of the people's lives. The Egyptians strongly believed that each stage of their lives was guided by the gods – the birth, the life itself, and the transition from the earthly life to the spiritual world. They thought that the gods would continue to look after their souls in the afterlife in the Field of Reeds. Their acknowledgement that the spiritual world was an irreplaceable component of the physical world is mirrored in their symbols, as well.

We should be mindful of the background in which these symbols were born. Since the peoples were mainly illiterate, using symbols for conveying messages was crucial. The key purpose of these symbols was to reassess the values of a given civilization and pass them onto the next generation. At least that's how things worked in ancient Egypt. Peasants didn't have the education or knowledge to read poetry, hymns or literature that told the stories of their kings, gods and history.

Nevertheless, peasants *could* contemplate at an obelisk featured on the wall of the temple and assess the symbols used. With that in mind, let's have a look at the main symbols that are characteristic to ancient Egypt.

Scarab

Image source: https://pixabay.com/en/scarab-symbol-wings-bug-162144/

In ancient Egyptian religion, the Scarab was an essential symbol, being associated with the divine manifestation of the early morning sun. According to Egyptian mythology, every day, the sun is pushed at dawn by the scarab beetle. In truth, the Scarab hieroglyph – *Kheper* – is associated with ideas of existence, growth, manifestation, development and effectiveness. This is why the beetle has been widely used as a favorite amulet in Egyptian history.

The Egyptians have keenly observed the life of the scarab. The way in which a scarab rolls a ball of dung on the ground was considered to be the journey of the sun across the sky. At the same time, the Egyptians pointed out that the scarab beetle would lay its eggs on the bodies of dead animals – this symbolizing the fact that in order for new life to be created, death would have to play an important role.

This is how a mundane, common creature such as the scarab would eventually become the symbol of the Sun called Khepri.

Khepri stands for immortality, rejuvenation, and divine wisdom. This is why he is often portrayed as a beetle-headed man in many illustrations.

As for the name Khepri itself, it is derived from the ancient Egyptian word kheper, which meant *to be transformed* or *to become.* The rising of the sun every morning was considered to be a miracle. In ancient mythology, the corpse of Khepri is buried each night. Nonetheless, he is resurrected in the morning, symbolizing life's triumph over death.

Thus, we could argue that this symbol gives us insight into the complexity of the human mind in Egyptian mythology.

Eye of Horus (Wadjet)

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eye_of_Horus.svg

This represents a key symbol, which was named after the god Horus – which was acknowledged as one of the most dominant and powerful deities in Egyptian mythology. We've already pointed out that, for the Egyptians, the spiritual life wasn't separated from the physical life, which is why many of their symbols feature connotations that could be interpreted as being religious.

Originally, the *Eye of Horus* was called Wadjet, with specific variations of pronunciation. Expressly, the eye itself was acknowledged as a personification of a goddess. Also referred to as *the Eye of Ra,* this symbol

outlined the Egyptian's faith that the Eye was powerful and potent enough to protect them from evil.

The Eye of Ra was believed to use violence – among other weapons, in an attempt to subdue and eradicate its enemies. While some argue that the eye represents merely an extension of Ra, being linked with the shape of the sun, it also stands as an independent deity. It is interesting to point out that, while the eye was known for its destructive force, the symbol was nonetheless utilized for protection. Thus, it was widely inscribed on walls or amulets.

There are many connotations associated with this symbol. One of them is that the symbol represented the sun – mainly due to its destructive force. Nonetheless, it was also perceived as a symbol of royal power.

At the same time, it's worth noting that the meanings of this symbol were quite complex. There were three specific names that apply for describing the symbol. Depending on the context, their significance varies. For example, the *Eye of Horus* is a symbol linked with restoration and healing. Meanwhile, the *Eye of Ra* uses its strength and power to seek vengeance. And lastly, the Wadjet is a cobra and a protective deity – and when the eye is associated with a cobra, this means we are dealing with Wadget.

Even nowadays, numerous meanings are attributed to the *Eye of Horus* – such as revelation, protection, and wisdom – just to note the power that symbols carry over the centuries. To be more particular, the *Eye of Hours* is widely associated with Freemasonry iconography, as well as the *Eye of Providence* featuring the US $1 bills.

The Ankh

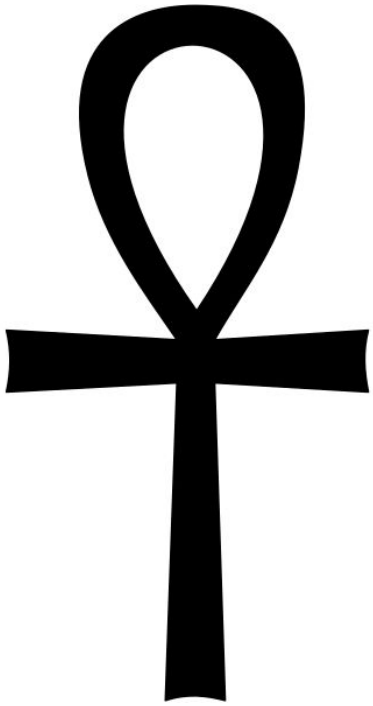

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ankh.svg

The Ankh represents the ancient symbol of life in Egypt. We could argue that it is a popular symbol. According to the Egyptians' hieroglyphic system, the ankh stands for eternal life, which is actually the primary significance of the symbol.

As for the origin of the symbol, it is quite debatable. Some indicate a connection between the Ankh and a different shape referred to as a knot for Isis, while others suggest that it stands for the union of a female symbol (the oval stands for the vagina or the uterus) and a male symbol (explicitly the phallic upright line). Nevertheless, there is no evidence that supports either interpretation.

Moving on, this symbol is usually presented in correlation with the gods. This is why this symbol is widespread in funerary images. For the most part, the art that survived from ancient Egypt was actually from tombs. This is primarily why the availability of evidence tends to be misinterpreted. At the same time, it was believed that the gods that partook in the judging of the dead would possess ankh. According to Egyptian belief, the gods would carry the symbol in their hand and breathe in eternal life to the deceased.

There are also numerous funerary statues portraying pharaohs. In these statues, the ankh is actually clutched in each hand. Therefore, it could be deduced that the ankh might also symbolize authority.

Furthermore, the ankh is believed to play a part in the purification process. That's because some images highlight gods that pour water over the head of the pharaoh. The Egyptians thought that water had a purifying purpose, whereas the ankhs portrayed dominion and power. These types of images actually reinforce the connection between the pharaohs and the gods, as the pharaohs ruled the people in the name of the gods.

Additionally, Pharaoh Akhenaten has actually supported a monotheistic religion, which was rooted in worshipping the sun disk – referred to as the Aten. The artwork from his time prominently includes the Aten in the portrayals of the pharaoh. And while this isn't always the case, in most images, the hands reaching down to the royal family hold the ankhs. Once again, the message of the symbol is quite straightforward. Eternal life is perceived as a gift granted by the gods – most notably to the pharaoh and the royal family.

Even today, this symbol is widely used, particularly by Kematic pagans who are committed to reconstructing the traditional Egyptian religion. They utilize it as a symbol of their faith and devotion. Meanwhile, some new agers and neopagans also use it, representing a symbol of wisdom and life.

It is, without a doubt, interesting to show how these symbols still carry meaning after all these centuries.

Greek/Roman Mythology Symbols

The reason why we associated Greek and Roman mythology symbols is that they have plenty of things in common. More specifically, the Romans have actually borrowed some of their prominent symbols from the Greeks. And while name-wise, one might think that there are different gods, in fact, the Romans have (almost) the same gods as the Greeks, the only thing is that they have different names.

Similar to Egyptian mythology, in the case of Greek and Roman mythology symbols, they are also closely connected to religion and their perception of the gods.

Cornucopia

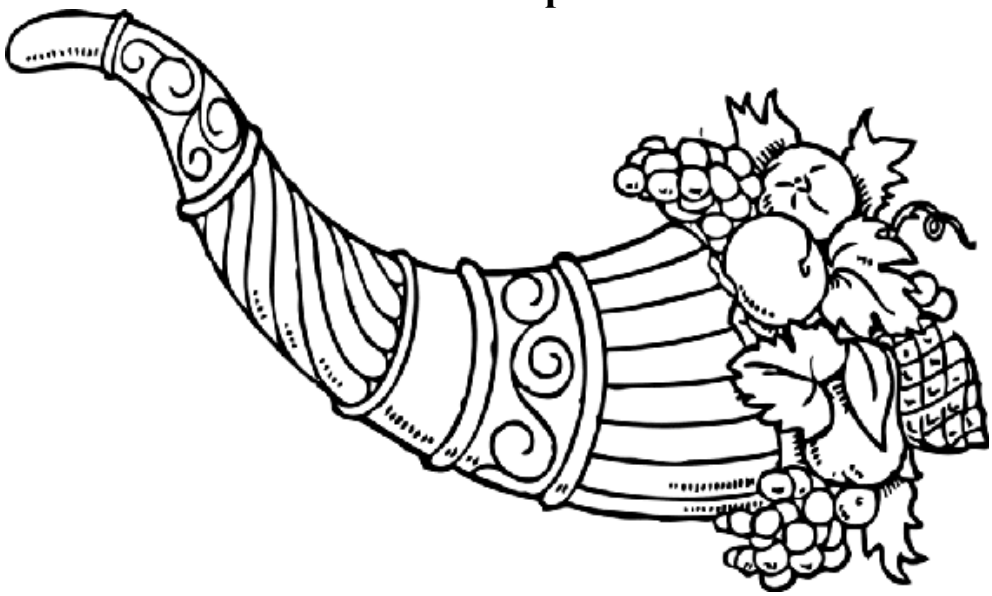

Image source: http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13550952613000

The cornucopia, also known as *the horn of plenty* has reached the Thanksgiving table of most Americans thanks to Greek mythology. Did you know this?

As for the origins of this meaningful symbol, there is a prevalent story concerning its origin – related to god Zeus when he was a child. Zeus' father – Cronus – wanted to imprison Zeus. Thus, his mother – Rhea – considered hiding Zeus in a cave. She gave the baby in the care of a nymph and a goat. Legend has it that he would be nursed by the goat, whose name was Amalthea. At a given point, Zeus ended up breaking one of the goat's

horns. Afterward, the nymph filled the horn with fruit and herbs. Zeus would eat from the horn and, thanks to his divine power, he made sure that the horn would always provide abundance and a source of sustenance to whoever owned it.

There are other myths regarding the origin of this symbol. This is why the cornucopia has become linked with the goddess of harvest – Demeter. At the same time, it would be connected with other gods – such as Pluto, who was renowned as the god of wealth. That's because the horn stands for abundance. That is to say, cornucopia represents the endless flow of energy and the fact that the universe provides endless supplies of goods to humankind.

Once again, the Greeks and the Romans strongly believed that everything good was provided by the gods.

Caduceus

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caduceus_1924.svg

The Caduceus is another significant symbol in Greek and Roman mythology. It is quite interesting to analyze how this symbol took birth and how its significance experienced *slight* changes over the years.

The Caduceus was also known as the *wand of Hermes*. Hermes was the god that would carry a rod or staff during his exploits. The staff presented two serpents, entwined in the form of a double helix. In some cases, the serpents were surmounted by wings.

Now, in ancient Greek mythology, the two serpents carried symbolic meaning. It's worth outlining that they had a *positive meaning,* representing rebirth and regeneration. The Greek god Hermes had the Caduceus in his hand; Hermes was recognized as the messenger of the Greek gods.

Correspondingly, in the context of Roman mythology, the caduceator was the person that negotiated peace agreements. That's due to the diplomatic protection provided by the caduceus. At the same time, the caduceus was associated with the planet Mercury.

There is also a myth in Greek mythology regarding this symbol. Eventually, the Romans adopted this myth, as well, with minor changes. The myth entails the god of healing, who was the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis – Asclepius.

Asclepius was knowledgeable in the world of medicine, being taught by the centaur Cheiron. His skills were so great that he actually managed to bring one of his patients back to life from the dead. Thus, Zeus acknowledged that this would threaten the gods' immortality and struck down Asclepius with a thunderbolt. However, Apollo requested Zeus to place Asclepius among the stars as the serpent-bearer – Ophiuchus.

At the same time, Homer mentions Asclepius in the Iliad, referring to him as a skillful physician. In the Roman realm, though, god Vediovis was identified as Asclepius. According to Roman mythology, Vediovis was one of the first-born gods.

Expressly, the two serpents also symbolize moral equilibrium and good conduct. At the same time, the symbol includes the integration of the four natural elements.

Ears of Corn

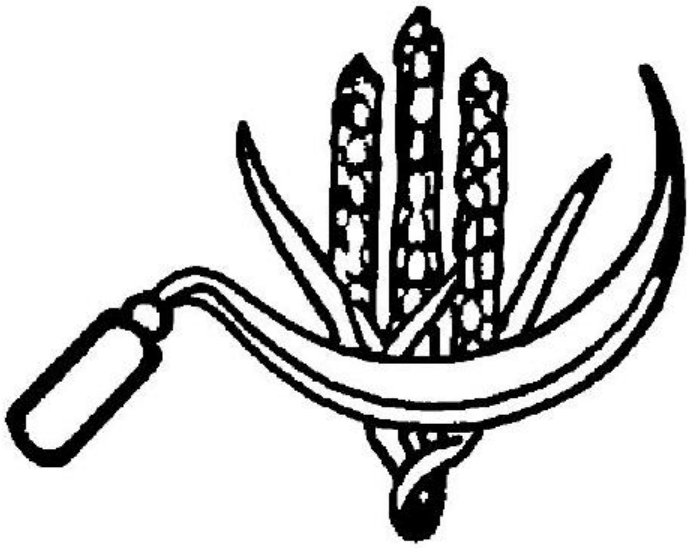

Image source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_Election_Symbol_Ears_of_Corn_and_Sickle.png

Demeter is known as the Ancient Greek goddess of agriculture and corn. According to the Greeks, the reason why winter was instituted as a season was actually her grief of her daughter Persephone.

Persephone decided to spend one-third of the year in the Underworld, with her husband Hades. Additionally, the fertility and abundance associated with the coming of the warm season are linked with Persephone's return on earth.

In mythology, women were mostly associated with fertility. In this view, Demeter was seen as a *grain goddess*. Nonetheless, her influence wasn't restricted to grain alone, but also to vegetation, as a whole, as well as all the fruits – with the exception of beans. Expressly, the ears of corn symbolized fertility and abundance in Greek mythology.

Norse Mythological Symbols

Norse mythology is extremely attractive, being characterized by unique stories, myths, and representative signs and symbols. In some contexts, Norse mythology may be referred to as *German mythology,* representing a religion. This religion was practiced by the Vikings who occupied the Scandinavian countries.

As you might expect, Norse mythology is polytheistic, just as in the case of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman mythology. According to Norse belief, there were two major categories of gods, namely the Æsir and the Vanir. Nevertheless, they also believed in a range of mythical creatures, including dwarfs, giants, and others. One of the most important gods venerated by the Norse was Odin. He was recognized as the allfather, the god of war, runes, magic, the seeker of wisdom. Legend has it that Odin hung himself for nine days and nights in order to find and grasp wisdom. He is believed to be the one that brought the runes to humankind.

It's worth pointing out that symbols carried great importance in Viking culture. Not only that they represented their faith and beliefs, but they would also use individual signs and symbols for calling on their gods in order to benefit from their protection. At the same time, the Vikings would turn to their gods so that they would instill fear on their most fearful enemies.

With that in mind, let's have a look at some of the most representative symbols in Norse mythology and their intricate meaning.

Valknut

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valknut#/media/File:Valknut.svg

We could argue that the valknut represents one of the most thought-provoking symbols left behind by the Norse. The word itself comprises of two root words, whose meaning is *the knot of the slain warrior.* This is an ancient symbol that is associated mainly with Odin. Not only that Odin was recognized as the god that would rule over all Norse gods, but he was also the god of war and death. Considering the importance that war carried in Norse mythology, we can understand why Odin held supremacy.

In spite of the acclaimed importance of this representative symbol, it's worth mentioning that there is contradicting information and evidence concerning its use and significance. That's mainly because there aren't any contemporary records from the period in which the Valknut was extensively used. Nevertheless, there are still some assumptions made by archeologists and scholars.

According to some scholars, the Valknut could be a representation of Hrungnir's heart. Hrungnir is one of the characters presented in the Prose Edda.

The Prose Edda provides essential information regarding the world of the Vikings. In this work, Hrungnir's heart is characterized *as being made from hard stone, featuring three sharp-pointed corners.* However, this is merely an assumption.

We could argue that Norse mythology symbols represent some of the most widespread occult symbols. Specifically, in lines with Norse faith, in the Hall of Slain – aka in Valhalla, Odin would welcome all the warriors that were killed in battle. Aside from that, in numerous Viking tombs, the Valknut symbol is combined with that of Odin or other drawings of animals. These might explain why it is believed that this symbol is representative of Odin.

On a final note, the Valknut, almost exclusively, appears in direct connection with the cult of the death. In truth, on the cremation urns of Anglo Saxons, similar-looking symbols were found. From a linguistic perspective, the Anglo-Saxons were somehow connected with the Norse; so, there might be a link here. Another assumption could be that the significance of the symbol had to do with death, presumably the transition from death to life and the other way around – as Odin had the power to bind or unbind.

Yggdrasil – The Tree of Life

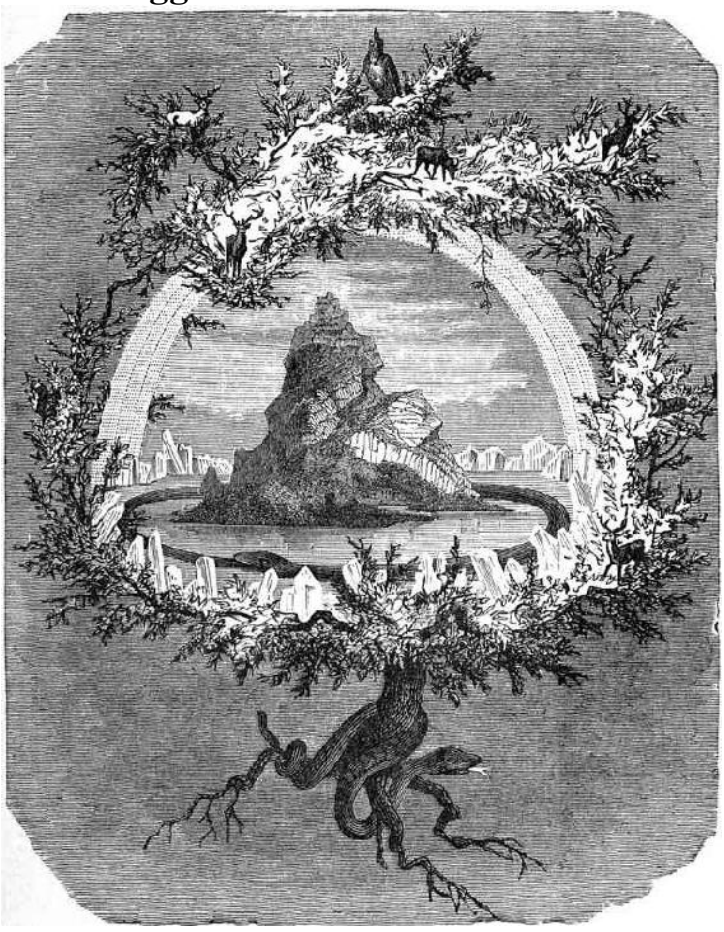

Image source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yggdrasil#/media/File:The_Ash_Yggdrasil_by_Friedrich_Wilhelm_Heine.jpg

We'll focus our attention on an equally important symbol in Viking mythology. As a matter of fact, it plays an essential part in the Norse faith itself. Yggdrasil was thought to be the Great Tree that connected all the nine worlds of the universe – namely Midgard, Asgard, Muspelheim, Niflheim, Helheim, Alfhiem, Svartalfheim, Jotunheim, and Vanaheim.

In other words, the tree of life is renowned as the symbol that connects everything in the universe. It is located in a spring, as the Norse faith believes that life originates from water – therein, the tree is referred to as *the tree of life.*

At the same time, the Norse would believe that the tree provided youth to the gods, granting them eternal life. In lines with Norse mythology, the world was bound to end with Ragnarok.

Ragnarok represented a battle between gods; only a woman and a man would survive it, by hiding inside a hollow tree. Eventually, the couple would leave their hiding place in order to bring life to the world once again. Even if there is no definite evidence outlining that there could be a connection between this myth and the tree of life, some people believe that Yggdrasil would protect the world from the Ragnarok.

Thor's Hammer

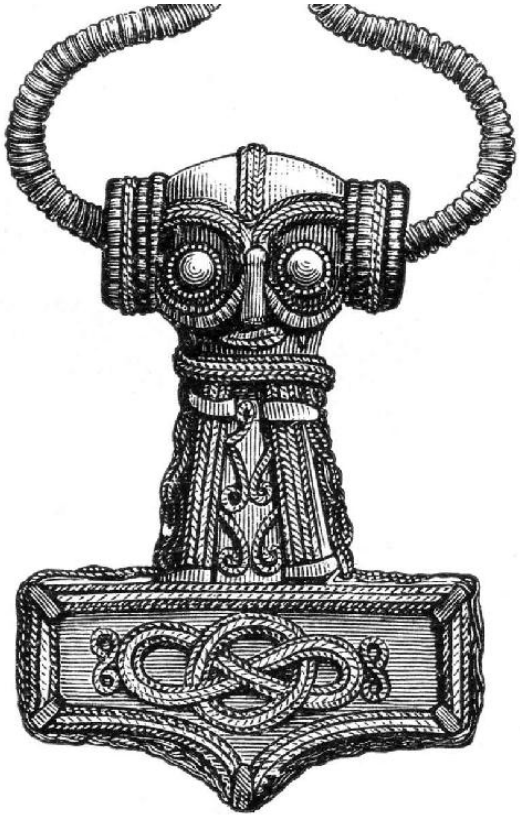

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_record_of_Mj%C3%B6llnir#/media/File:Torshammare_%C3%96desh%C3%B6g_(Montelius_1906_s309).jpg

Thor's hammer was one of the most powerful weapons. As a matter of fact, it was thought to be the very best weapon the Aesir had. Nevertheless, it was a lot more than a weapon. Its meaning transcended the physical realm as the hammer played a key role in rituals of hallowing and consecration.

That is to say, the hammer was extensively used to commemorate formal ceremonies such as births, marriages, and presumably, funerals as well. Expressly, the inconceivable power of the thunder god, which was particularly symbolized by his hammer, could be extended through this hammer, so that the entire community could benefit from it.

Not only that the weapon symbolized the god's destructive power of the storm and his capability of controlling the fire from heaven, but it also safeguarded the people against the forces of violence and evil. Without this essential weapon, Asgard couldn't be protected from the giants. That is to say, the men depended on Thor's hammer for their security, while supporting the rule of law.

The Swastika

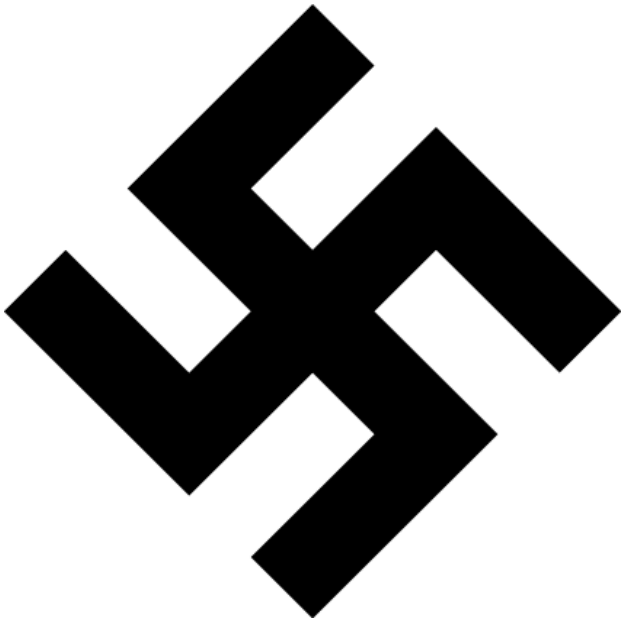

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nazi_swastika_clean.svg

Without a doubt, the Swastika is one of the most extensively used symbols. Presumably, its meaning is often mistaken, particularly due to its popularity. It is interesting to point out that this symbol has been found on artifacts dating from thousands of years ago.

However, you should note that this isn't merely a *Germanic symbol.* It was, in truth, one of the key symbols of the Proto-Indo-European society. This is the society from which the Celtic, Germanic, Slavic, Roman and Greek societies originated from in Europe. It also gave birth to the Hindu society in India. Concurrently, this wasn't exclusively an Indo-European symbol – as it was found *all over the world.*

This is why it is rather challenging to decide on a given meaning. Nonetheless, the significance of the symbol was related to sanctity, power, prosperity, and protection, as the symbol was correlated to the sun and sky.

Simultaneously, the swastika is usually found alongside another key symbol – namely the sun wheel (old Norse sólarhvél). This could outline that the two symbols were perceived as having a synonymous meaning. And if we were to analyze their visual forms, we would notice that they seem variations of the same image.

Moving on, the swastika was engraved on hammers; therefore, scholars concluded that the Norse connected it with Thor. That is to say, when an object was hallowed with the symbol, this made it lucky, holy, prosperous and safe. For example, when using spells, particularly in runic inscriptions, the presence of the swastika maximized the potency of the spell. Thus, it was acknowledged as the essential, mightiest Germanic *good luck charm.* They believed that the symbol could make something mundane and weak into something powerful and strong. We could say that this symbol was as significant to pre-Christian religion as the cross has been in the Christian religion.

Considering this, how did this symbol come to be associated with Nazis?

Considering the prominence of the symbol in Germanic society, the Nazi group adopted it as a favored symbol, being linked with ethnic nationalism. As Hitler pointed out in his work *Mein Kampf,* he perceived that the swastika represented the mission and the struggle of every Aryan man. Nevertheless, this connection was definitely anachronistic, since the pagan Germanic society was individualistic.

Chapter II - Symbols in Religion and Their Meanings

Symbols have been used since the beginning of time in order to communicate complex ideas. We have already presented some essential symbols that were representative of Egyptian, Norse, and Greek and Roman mythology. Now, we'd like to concentrate on how symbols are used in religion.

We've noticed that there is a clear link between signs and symbols and myths. This applies whether we're tackling occult symbols or religious symbols. But what exactly is a myth?

A myth stands for a sacred story, which outlines the human's condition and relation to what is holy and sacred. Myths usually focus on creating and presenting gods, demons, animals, men, plants, and other material objects that are perceived as being symbolic.

For example, the spiritualization of the religious experience aims at giving the existing symbols a higher value. During the act of contemplation, certain signs and symbols, forms, sounds, and pictures represent means through which the believer can penetrate the core of that mystic connection.

The remarkable diversity of signs and symbols in religion highlights the interdependence that exists between religion and culture. At the same time, it is quite interesting to assert that the social domain is bound to develop under the influence of religion, whereas creating its own symbolism, in an attempt to present its core values and principles.

We could say that religious symbols are, to some extent, identical, or at least similar with pictorial expressions in poetry. They are connected to parables, allegories, fables, fairy tales and legends in which those symbols are portrayed in a specific way, to convey a religious meaning.

Representative Symbols in Christianity

To some extent, the symbols we've already tackled were associated with the peoples' viewpoints of the world, the gods, and how they controlled everything. With the establishment of Christianity, though, things changed.

Perhaps, the most significant difference lies in the fact that Christianity is a monotheistic faith. In comparison to the belief of the Norse or Greek, who were polytheistic, Christians believe in one God – the creator of heaven and earth. In truth, the mere essence of Christianity is rooted in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. With that being said, the main symbols in Christianity also stand for the main values associated with this faith.

The Christian Cross

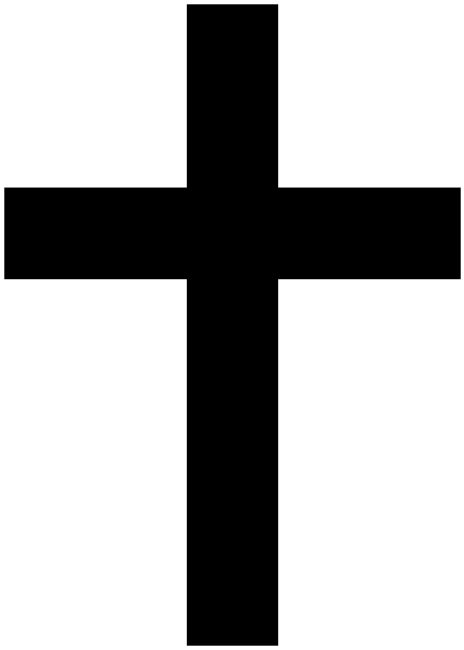

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Christian_cross.svg

The cross is, categorically, the most representative symbol of Christianity. That's specifically because Jesus Christ – the core figure in Christianity, was crucified. The symbolic meaning of the cross is Christ's victory over death. His sacrifice facilitated his victory over death and sins.

As there are different Christian denominations, the cross may be presented differently, depending on the religion. For instance, the Roman Catholic depictions of the cross usually reveal Jesus Christ's body *still* on the cross,

whereas Protestant churches prefer portraying the empty cross, outlining the fact that Jesus has risen from the dead.

Therefore, the cross is a symbol that lies at the roots of Christianity, and what this religion is founded on – namely Jesus' sacrifice and resurrection.

The Christian Fish

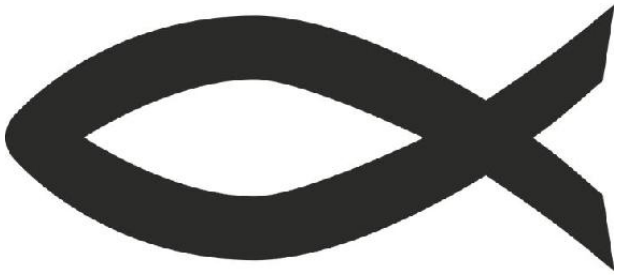

Image source: https://pixabay.com/en/ichthys-jesus-christ-symbol-fish-2108778/

The fish symbol, also referred to as the *Jesus Fish* or the *Ichthys,* was a key secret symbol for the first Christians. This symbol was actually used by Jesus' followers; in fact, they used this symbol as a means of identification with their faith and beliefs. Ichthys represents the ancient Greek word for *fish.* And this particular symbol features two intersecting arcs, as you can see in the illustration.

The reason why the first Christians had to utilize a secret symbol was due to the fact that they were persecuted by the Romans, as a result of their religious inclinations. The symbol was easy to sketch in the dirt, while being just as easy to remove.

At the same time, the fish is present in Christ's ministry. For instance, there is that time when Jesus multiplied fish and bread and fed 5,000 people.

The Crown of Thorns

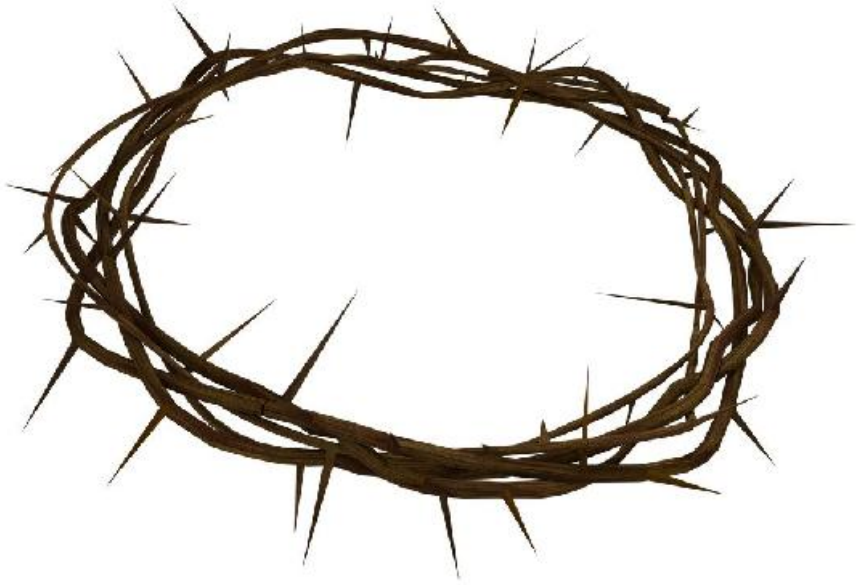

Image source: https://pixabay.com/en/crown-of-thorns-jesus-christian-3636508/

Another vivid symbol of Christianity is the crown of thorns. Jesus wore a crown of thorns before the crucifixion. According to the Bible, the thorns stand for sin. Thus, the crown of thorns was fitting, considering that Jesus' crucifixion meant that he would bear the sins of the entire world. At the same time, he wore a crown because He proclaimed that He was the king of Judea.

The Christian Dove

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_Peace_Dove.svg

Furthermore, the Christian dove is equally illustrative of Christianity, as it represents the Holy Spirit. When Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River, the Holy Spirit was descended upon Him, in the form of a dove. This is why this symbol remained over the centuries. Concurrently, it could be argued that the dove symbolizes peace. After the big flood in Genesis, a dove returned to Noah with an olive branch, revealing that God's judgment of the world has ended and that He would make a new covenant with mankind.

Judaic Symbols

Judaism is renowned as one of the oldest religions in the world, its origins going as back as 1812 BC, in the Middle East Regions of Canaan. At the moment, this coincides with the territories occupied by Israel and Palestinian Territories. It is renowned as being one of the four biggest monotheistic religions, being the original out of the three Abrahamic faiths.

The history of Judaism originates from God's covenant with Abraham, during the Bronze Age. Abraham was an emblematic figure in the Jewish religion, being referred to as the Patriarch of the Jewish peoples. Over the course of time, Canaan became a powerful nation, being led by prominent kings such as Saul, David, and Solomon.

The main symbols of Judaism are representative of their rituals and practices. They are more than simple signs; they incorporate tactile representations of principles, values, and ideas that illustrate the relation between God – Jehovah and mankind.

Star of David

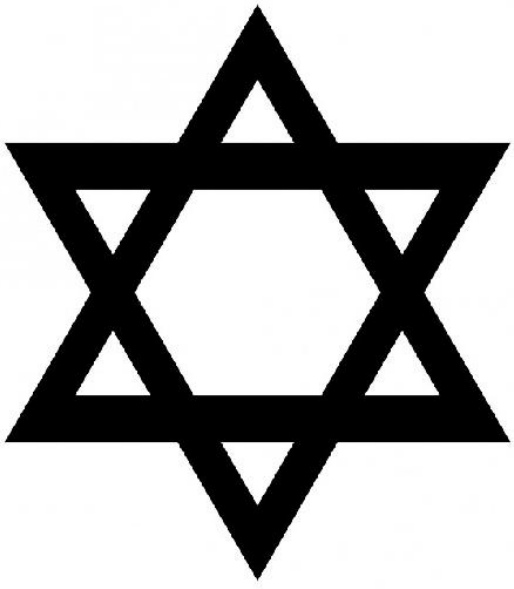

Image source: https://pixabay.com/en/star-of-david-star-jewish-symbol-938599/

It is widely acknowledged that the Star of David is an evocative symbol of Judaism and the Jewish faith. Legend has it that the *Star of David* actually

originates from *David's shield* – in Hebrew is known as the *Magen David.* Another assumption is that the seal of Solomon was a five-pointed star. In the ancient world, it would be widely utilized as a talisman.

Nonetheless, one thing is for certain; the star's prestige and recognition as a significant Jewish symbol occurred in the Middle Ages only. Only from that point onward did it become a representative symbol of the Jewish faith.

What about the meaning of the sta? What does this symbol stand for? As you might suspect, there is more than one interpretation. Typically, the star is connected with the number seven – this is due to the six points plus the center. That's because this number has enigmatic religious significance in Judaism. For instance, God created the world in seven days – in the seventh day – the Sabbath, He rested. At the same time, this is linked with the Seven Archangels of God.

In a different sense, some believe that the Star of David might have been developed from another Jewish symbol – namely the Menorah.

Menorah is the symbol that stood in the Temple of Jerusalem.

The Jewish lore associates the Star of David with the *Seal of Solomon.* Solomon would use his seal in order to control and keep demons and evil spirits at a distance. There have also been speculations according to which the hexagram might actually be a relic from Ancient Egyptian practices, which have eventually been adopted by the Jews in the era of King Solomon. Nonetheless, this is quite unlikely, primarily due to the scantiness of evidence in Egyptian religious practices B.C.E. Even if Hellenistic Gnostics and Egyptians used pentagrams, there isn't evidence pointing towards the use of hexagrams.

Over time, though, the symbol received different connotations. In the 19th century, the symbol became synonymous with Zionism, and the Jewish communities from all over the world.

As a result, the Nazis used it during the Holocaust, in order to differentiate the Jews from the other people. The Jews were forced to wear the star on their clothing as a means of identification. This is why, till this day, the star is seen as a heroic symbol. Thus, it was adopted as Israel's official flag.

Menorah

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Menorah.svg

The Menorah represents a sacred candelabrum for the Jewish people, being one of the oldest symbols of Judaism. In ancient times, the menorah would be used in the ritual practices of the Jewish Tabernacle. At the same time, it was used in the Temple of Jerusalem, being utilized for illuminating the *Ark of the Covenant.* When lit, the menorah would symbolize the burning bush seen by Moses on Mount Sinai. That is to say, it is believed that the menorah actually symbolizes God's light that He chooses to give to His people.

According to the Torah, the design for the Menorah was revealed by God himself to Moses. There are distinct theories that aim at explaining the symbolic meaning of the candelabrum. One of these is that the Menorah symbolizes the fact that the Jewish people ought to bring light to the world. According to Isaiah 42:6, the Jewish nation has to be a light unto all the nations, as they believed they held the ultimate truth regarding the one and only God.

The Mezuzah

Image source: https://pixabay.com/en/mezuzah-judaism-israel-jersualem-751650/

Another individual symbol that defines the Jewish religion is the mezuzah. This represents a small case that encompasses the one and only handwritten scroll, with the Shema inscribed on it. Shema refers to the passage in which God commands His people that they should continually remind themselves of their covenant and His commands, and live a life while abiding by them. As stated in Deuteronomy 6:4-9, God's commandments for his people have to be ever-present on the doorpost of each and every house.

The mezuzah comprises of two individual parts: namely the container and the parchment. And contrary to popular belief, the Jews don't place it in their homes because it supposedly brings good luck. They do this because it is a command from God, and it ought to be a remembrance that they should obey the law of the Torah.

Symbolism in Hinduism

Hinduism is also one of the oldest religions on earth. So, it is crystal clear that it comes with a variety of symbols. For example, many of the acts of worship that are specific to this religion carry symbolic significance. That would mean that the scope of symbolism in Hinduism is broad and diverse. At first glance, some of the Hindu symbols could appear absurd and awkward to the unknowledgeable individual, but they have plenty of connotations.

The Om or Aum

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Om_symbol.svg

The Om is to Hindus as important as the cross is to Christians. It is, without a doubt, the most important symbol in Hinduism, which is why it is ever-present in every prayer and invocation to each deity. At the same time, it represents piety, which is why it is usually present on family shrines and in each Hindu temple.

Expressly, this symbol represents a sacred syllable – this syllable represents the Braham, also referred to as *The Absolute,* who is also the source of life. Considering that Braham is incomprehensible to the human mind, a symbol is compulsory, in order to make it more approachable and comprehensible to humans. Simultaneously, Om is extensively used for expressing omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience.

Swastika

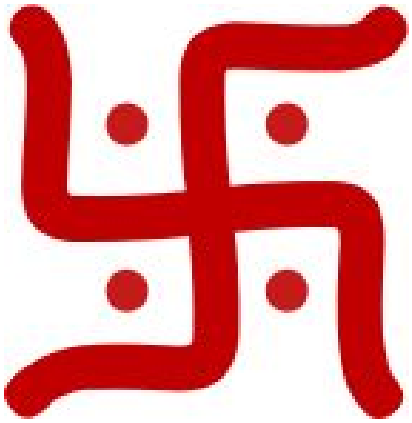

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HinduSwastika.svg

The second most important symbol in Hinduism is the swastika. We've already covered this symbol, and we outlined that its origin is quite complex. And even though it looks similar to the Nazi emblem, it has nothing to do with it.

So, what does the swastika symbolize for the Hindus? It represents the eternal power and nature of Braham. As you can see, the symbol points in *all directions,* portraying that Braham is omnipresent. Concurrently, the term itself is considered to be a combination of two Sanskrit words *Su (good)* and *Asati (to exit).* Their meaning is *May Good Prevail.* According to historians, the swastika might have actually been a structure in ancient time forts, being built for defense reasons in a shape resembling that of the symbol. Due to its protective power, they assume that its shape ended up being sanctified.

The Saffron Color

If we were to choose a color that could encompass everything Hinduism stands for, then that would definitely be saffron, which is also referred to as the color of fire. Fundamentally, it highlights the *Supreme Being.* In ancient Vedic rites, the fire altar was distinguished as a key symbol. Concurrently, fire worship actually originates in the Vedic age, as it was customary to carry fire during essential rituals.

Even if Sikhs believe that saffron is a militant color, Hindu and Buddhist saints and monks wear saffron robes in order to portray that they have renounced the pleasures of a material life.

Chapter III - Symbolism in Freemasonry and Illuminati

In this chapter, we will move our attention to Freemasonry and Illuminati, which tend to bring a lot of confusion. Of course, we will also discuss this in the light of symbolism.

There are many unusual things that have happened throughout the centuries. Some of these events are *unexplainable,* or they could be explained with one of the many conspiracy theories. Of course, the diversity of conspiracy theories is abundant: some are utterly absurd, whereas others have an ounce of truth if you were to investigate them. To that end, there is a lot of debate concerning the Illuminati: who are the Illuminati? Are they real and what is their purpose?

The Illuminati was established on the 1st of May, 1776. At that time, it was known as *The Order of the Illuminati,* or, alternatively, as the *Bavarian Illuminati* – as it may be referred to as today. Originally, the group comprised of five men, and the society was thought to be top secret. Eventually, the society would expand and include prominent men in Bavaria that opposed the power and reign of the Roman Catholic Church. They wanted to promote philosophy and science, instead, aiming at freeing themselves from the strains of the church and the government. This occurred in the context of the *Age of Enlightenment.* Therefore, their ultimate goal was enlightening the people, and eliminating superstitions and social prejudices. The person that founded this secret society was Adam Weishaupt – a German philosopher. In time, the society would grow from five members to thousands.

At the moment, the Illuminati are believed to aim at reinstating the *New World Order.* This entails that this secret society wants a single government to control the entire planet. Supposedly, the Illuminati are the ones that control the film and music industries, the governments, the banks, so on and so forth.

What about the Freemasonry?

On the other hand, Freemasonry represents the largest secret society in the world. The first Grand Lodge was actually founded in 1717, in England. Ever since its inception, Freemasonry has dealt with considerable opposition from the behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. Even if freemasonry incorporates many elements that might overlap those that are specific to religion, it is far from being a religious organization. As a matter of fact, it's worth noting that some lodges have actually been charged with prejudices against Catholics, Jews or non-whites.

Is there a connection between the two?

In conspiracy circles, Illuminati and Freemasonry are used interchangeably, usually referring to the *New World Order*. Nevertheless, there isn't a specific connection between these two societies. It is believed that an association between the two might have risen because Illuminati recruited a lot of the members that already belonged to the Masonic lodges. At the same time, both societies widely used symbolism in order to outline their goals.

The Owl

Image source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:This_is_a_photo_of_Adam_Weishaupt_order_called_illuminati_symbol_witch_is_a_owl-_2014-02-18_20-17.jpg

As you can see, from the early days of Illuminati, the owl was a distinguishable symbol for the secret society, as it represented wisdom. At the same time, it could be assumed that the owl stands for the goddess Minerva – who was the Roman Goddess of Wisdom. It is also symbolic that owls only see in the dark.

Therefore, judging by these individualities, we could see that the Illuminati assumed that they possessed the wisdom needed to eliminate prejudices and to change the society that was, until that point, ruled by the authoritative Church.

The Pyramid

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dollarnote_siegel_hq.jpg

In the United States, The Eye of Providence is typically connected with the Freemasons, Illuminati, Vatican, and conspiracies. In Freemasonry, God is

acknowledged as the *Architect of the Universe,* and this symbol was publicly used by the Freemasons in 1797.

We've already mentioned that the eye appears as an essential symbol in Egyptian mythology, being a renowned ancient symbol for thousands of years. At the same time, the Sumerians thought that the eye was the *lord of the sacred eye,* representing omniscience, wisdom, and magnanimity.

Meanwhile, the inclusion of the pyramid is symbolic, as well. This could reflect that the Illuminati society is solidified on wisdom, omniscience, and magnanimity, and that it is ever-present and all-knowing. The eye – which represents the secret group, is located at the top of the pyramid, whereas the less educated people are situated at the lower sections of the pyramid – they ought to be educated and led.

The Blazing Star

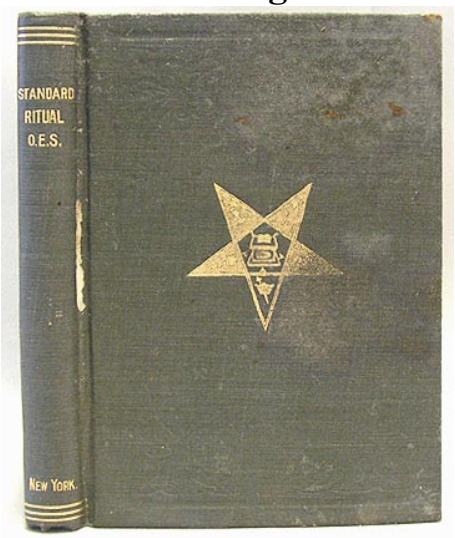

Image source:: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1909_-Masonic_Eastern_Star-_Fraternal_Rituals_Book_-OES.jpg

Perhaps one of the most representative symbols of Freemasonry is the blazing star. This is far from being just a star. Within a lodge, it carries numerous meanings. According to the 28th Degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the star stands for the concept of Freemasonry, at its finest. More specifically, a man uses and depends on knowledge in order to grow and to better himself; a man ought to shine through knowledge and brilliance in the darkness.

On a different note, in other contexts, the blazing star has been perceived as an emblem of omniscience.

King Solomon's Temple

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Solomon%27s_Temple_Jerusalem.jpg

The reason why Solomon's temple was used in Freemasonry is that the temple would symbolize knowledge, humanity, and improvement. These were all important goals of the secret society. At the same time, it is through these paths that humankind can accomplish the *divine.* According to freemasonry tradition, the temple represents a specific connection to early Christian Cabala and Hermetic thought.

It is assumed that wisdom and philosophy are associated with the past, present and the future, as well as King Solomon's Temple. Fundamentally, the act of worship that takes place in a temple highlights man's progress towards spiritual elevation. At the same time, there is a difference between one's spiritual and physical temple, according to Freemasonry belief.

Chapter IV - Dream Symbols

Did it ever occur to you that you could interpret your dreams? We could say that our dreams are messages that our unconscious mind sends to us. The good news is that, by outlining the symbols that appear in our dreams, we could actually attempt to study them and to depict the hidden meanings that these symbols carry. Dreams are rooted in universal language, normally being based on emotional concepts.

It is interesting to point out that the realm of symbolism is so diverse, as it includes dream symbols, as well. Bear in mind, though, that the meanings for dream symbols aren't universal. They do, however, provide a decent starting point for interpretation. It's also important to outline that the dreamer's associations are just as critical when aiming at interpreting a dream. That is to say, you have to link the associations to the key element in the dream and determine whether the elements are spontaneously given or not. Keeping track of detailed, minute associations is a valuable resource for discovering the authentic meaning of dreams.

Death

Dreaming that a person dear to you died can be quite scary. In the morning, you might wake up feeling overwhelmed and burdened. Nevertheless, death has a different meaning in a dream. Usually, it stands for change or new beginnings. Bear in mind that it is far from being a prediction of physical death. Therefore, if you dream the death of a dear one, this could be a warning that something new is coming your way and that you should prepare for it accordingly so that you aren't caught off guard.

Being Chased

This is also quite common. Usually, the dreams in which we are followed are the types of dreams we remember. It is quite peculiar to see that the dreams that overflow with negative emotions are the ones that have the greatest impact on us.

When you are chased in a dream, you experience a specific degree of anxiety that is *out-of-this-world.* Nevertheless, that sense of anxiety isn't necessarily derived from the action of being chased but, in fact, it could be due to the act of running. The action of being chased could represent that you have to face something in your life even though you don't necessarily want to, as it is inevitable, and it requires your attention.

Water

Water symbolizes a mirror. That is to say, it usually highlights our deepest, most hidden emotions and the state of our unconsciousness. Depending on the way in which the water looks: whether it is clear, muddy, turbulent, cloudy, etc., you could determine how you actually feel on the inside, and whether you are managing your emotions effectively or not.

Falling

Sometimes, dreaming of falling can be quite scary. However, some people experience a feeling of utter and complete freedom during the falling process, whereas others experience an unmatched sense of anxiety or fear. For example, when falling uncontrollably, this could point out that you feel as if you're walking in your life without having control of anything that happens to you, and this gives you a sense of insecurity.

Houses

In general, in a dream, a house symbolizes the dreamer's mind. If we're dealing with different levels and many rooms, this might be linked to individual aspects of the individual dreamer, as well as distinguished degrees of consciousness. For example, the basement could outline something that you've neglected and that requires your immediate attention. Meanwhile, a closet could point towards your truest self, your most hidden emotions and feelings.

Nudity

Typically, nudity is synonymous with vulnerability and exposure – especially when it comes to dreams. Depending on the body part that is primarily exposed, you could point out what type of emotion you're dealing with, so that you can aim at understanding your feelings.

Conclusion

This concludes our book focusing on symbols. This is, without a doubt, a far-reaching, complex topic that is quite exciting to most people – it's easy to understand why, right? When you read about symbolism, you actually aim at understanding the way in which the human mind works. It is fascinating to point out how the human mind needs to rely on symbols in order to better comprehend the world and specific values. We communicate on so many levels; in most cases, more is said through non-verbal means of communication – which also includes semiotics and expressly, signs and symbols.

At the same time, we find it utterly fascinating that myth and symbols are, in most cases, connected. Effectively, myth usually is associated with a mysterious aura, due to the *unknown element* that enters the equation. Nevertheless, the mysterious element seems to be irreplaceable when it comes to symbolism. Whether we're talking about ancient symbols, religious symbols, occult symbols, Freemasonry symbols, so on and so forth, there is still something that remains unknown, uncertain, under the question mark.

Perhaps it is that *something* that intrigues and attracts us as we try to grasp meaning and significance. In fact, we have always tried to understand how everything is connected. It is because, deep down, we know that things aren't as straightforward as they seem. There is a hidden meaning in everything – in symbolism, in particular.

If you were to have a look at modern-day society, it would become clear to you that the world overflows with symbols: all you have to do is be mindful of them, and you'll notice them right away. Symbols enrich our existence while expanding and developing our individual perception of the world – and this applies to all levels: individually, socially and culturally.

In an attempt to comprehend why things are as they are, people have invented symbols, myths, and stories that would explain the way in which the world works, the fight between bad and evil, the importance of labor, the relationship between people, and how to battle our inner fights.

It’s interesting to underline that, after all this time, many of these things have remained unchanged. Just as the way in which several symbols have received various connotations over the centuries, some things have remained as they always were, with slight distinctions.

We hope that you’ve found our journey in the realm of symbolism engaging. For us, it was exciting to walk you through this captivating realm.

THANK YOU!

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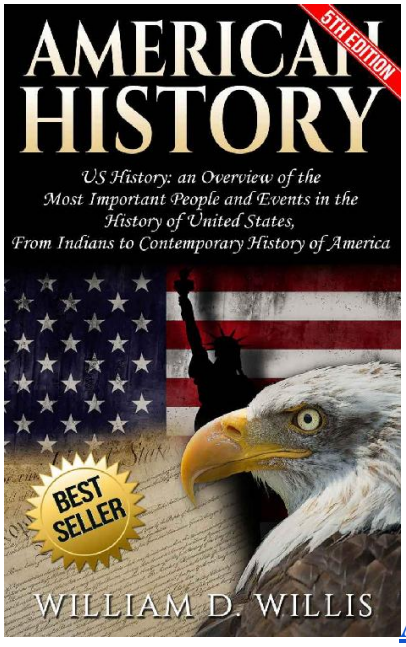
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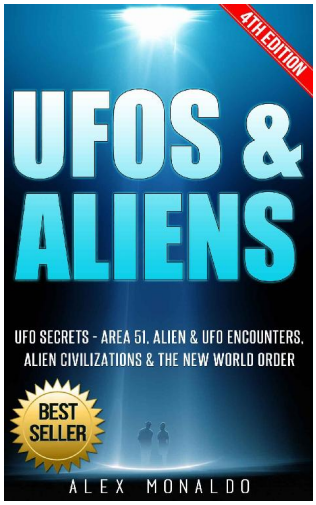
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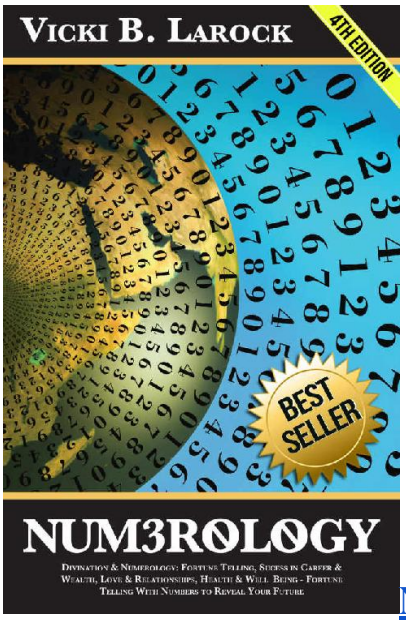
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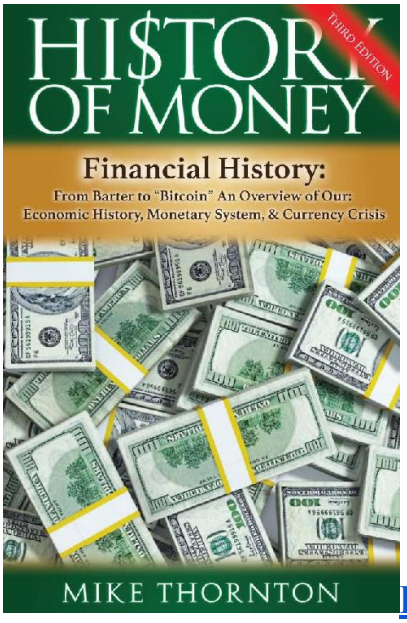
Find out what's in store for you in the near and far future. Discover how to create your Numerology Profile and fulfil your life goals!



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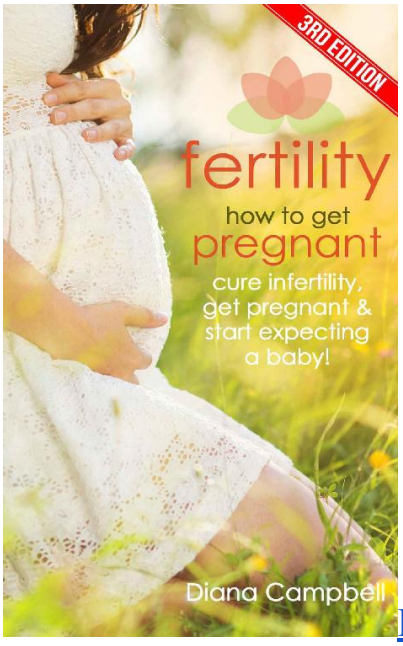
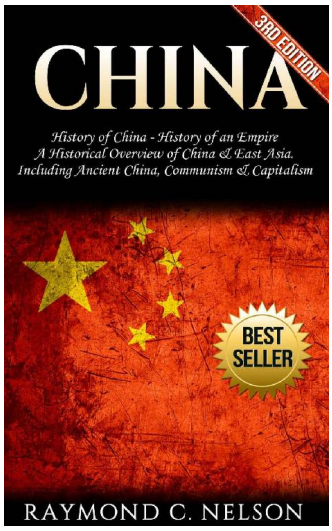
Learn more about the huge impact of the Gold Standard and why and how it was abandoned - with enormous consequences for the whole world! Also check out a list of fun and interesting things you probably didn't know about money.



FERTILITY

With care and compassion, this book describes the emotional problems fertility-challenged women face – and how stress is linked to infertility. With this life-changing advice, you can detoxify your body, explore alternative methods of maximizing fertility, and have the baby you've always dreamed of!

WORLD HISTORY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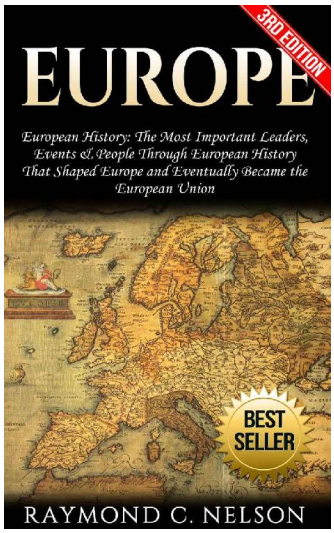
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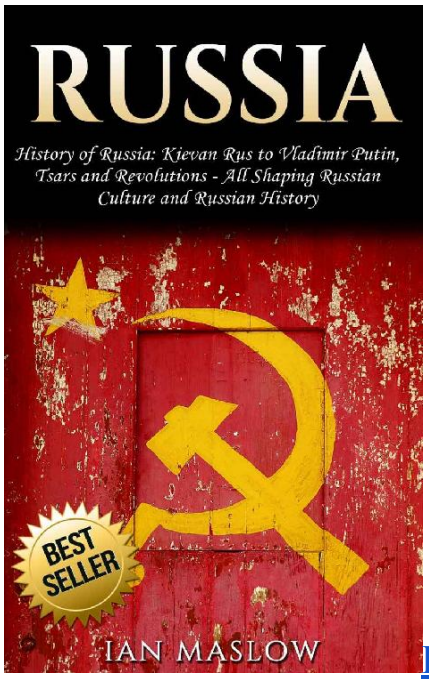
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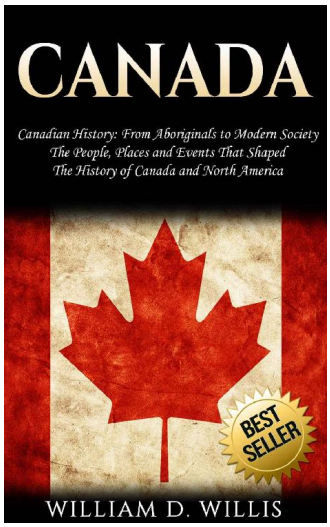
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The People, Places and Events That Shaped
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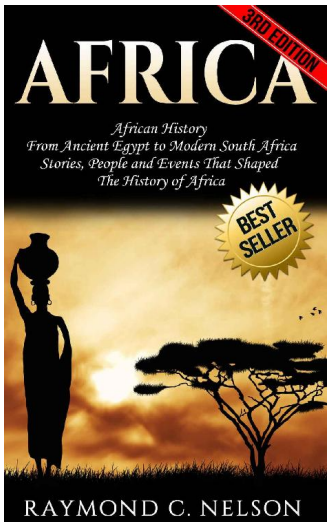
Follow the path that Canada paved to become the powerful nation it is today; a path full of labyrinths, challenges and obstacles.



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Start your study of the struggles and triumphs of the African people today with African History: From Ancient Egypt to Modern South Africa-Stories, People, and Events that Shaped the History of

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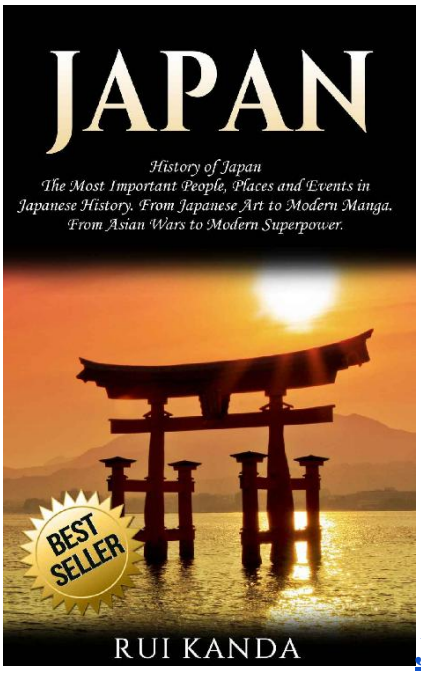
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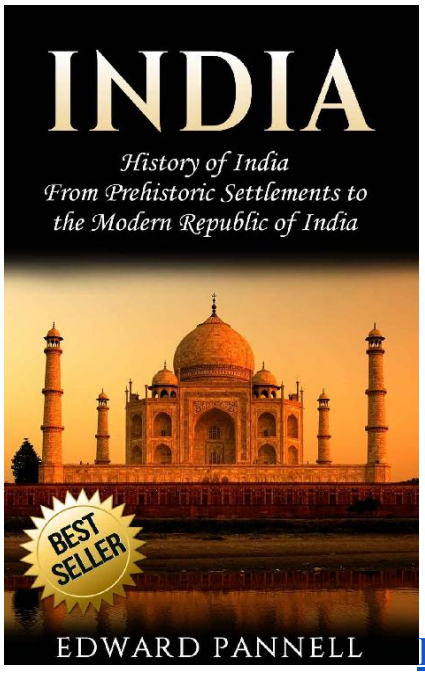

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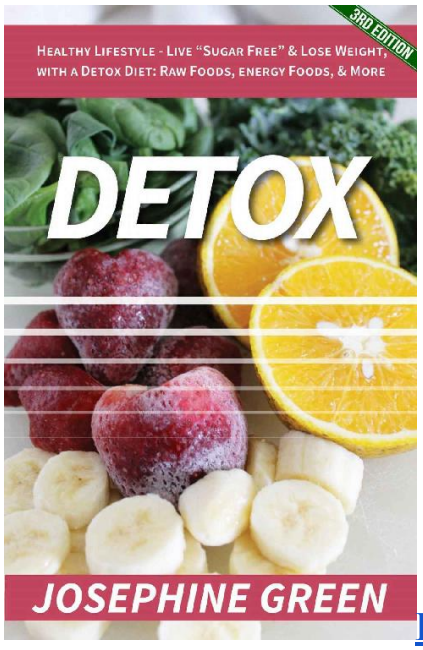
If you want to discover the uniqueness of India, then you must definitely read this book.

HEALTH & WELL-BEING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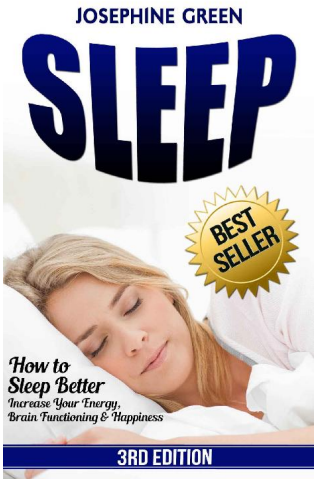
DETOX
JOSEPHINE GREEN

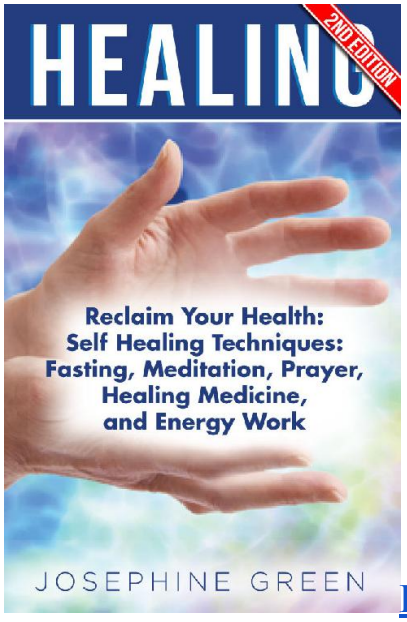
DETOX

In this book, you'll learn about the best ways to detox your body for optimal health. You will be provided with a list of foods to avoid, as well as a long list of really good healthy and delicious foods to eat for optimal health and detoxification!



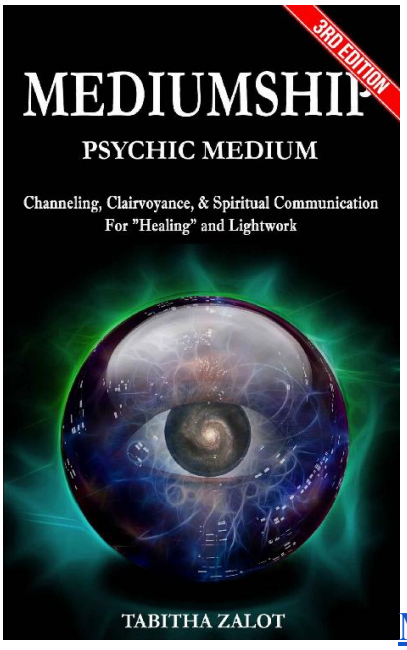
HOW TO SLEEP BETTER

Sleep is vital to your body and mind. If you aren't getting the rest you need, you're harming your health and happiness and negatively impacting everyone around you.



HEALING

Learn how to harness your energy and heal your body, mind, and spirit with healing. Self-healing maximizes your chances for complete recovery, and modern science underestimates the power of the human spirit.



[MEDIUMSHIP]

So take advantage this time as you learn to unlock the inner power that you have within you, and be a source of help to other people who wish to experience this wonderful gift.

Thank you once again for reading our book! All our kudos go to you!

LEAN STONE
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